TWO CENTS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 10, 1896.

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The South Carolina "Man of Iron" Talks to the State Journal Correspondent

on the Probable Result of introlucing State Dispensaries In Kansas

SUGGESTED

BY GOVERNOR MORRILL.

Believes It Would Be Far Superior to the Present System In Kansas.

Senator Tillman Tells How the Jury Beat Him in the St. John Debate But He Won the Audience.

Washington, Jan. 10 .- As the recent Interview of Gov. Morrill of Kansas, in brought the various methods of dealing est whisky was \$3 per gallon. with this question again into prominence, Senator Benjamin R, Tillman, of South Carolina, who might properly be called the father of the dispensary system, was seen at his home by the Journal correspondent and asked to

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent | penser says: 'What'll you have?' Then the man says: 'Give me a half pint of XX corn, or XXX rye, or whatever it is Interview of Gov. Morrill of Kansas, in the wants. He pays his money for it and which he favors the dispensary system that is all there is to it. He can't drink for the control of the liquor traffic has it on the premises and the bottles are sealed. While I was governor the cheap-

"All the liquors are chemically tested and the idea is to keep all kinds on hand which are not unfitted for sale by adulteration and for which there is a sufficient demand.

"Well, the law was to go into effect the succeeding July, six months being given For those having liquors on hand to dispose of them. I had a state constabulary to enforce the law. I began at once prohibition state like Kansas. Senator to have the dispensaries established so as



B. R. TILLMAN, U. S. Senator from Fouth Carolina.

Author of the Dispensary law, which places the sale of liquor in South Carolina in the hards of the state. His attempts to enforce the provisions of this act recently caused a revolution on a small scale at Darlington and other points, which was quelled by the grompt action of the gov-He is a populist democrat, 47 years of ago, and said to be an astute politician. In 1884 he lost an eye from abscess produced by inflammation resulting from hard study by lightwood knot

Tillman is unhesitating in his belief to begin when the law went into effect. that the state dispensary method is the There was an appropriation of \$50,000 to best present possible way of dealing with the question, and that it is a vast improvement over prohibition.

"Prohibition has proved," he said, what it is impossible to extirpate the evil, and if the people of Kansas desire to reduce and minimize the traffic instead of having the farce of absolute pro hibition the dispensary system is the

Before discussing the plan in its application to Kansas, Senator Tillman deaired to recite the history of it in South Carolina in order to show how it might work in another state with all allowances made for the differences of sentiment and conditions.

"You probably know," he said, "that the fight in a South Carolina election is primaries or conventions. The man who is successful there is sure of election, so there is where the real struggle comes. In the primaries of 1890 the fight was between the Reformers or illmanites and the old oligarchy which had been running the state ever since they got control of it after the reconstruction time, in 1876. We licked them then and the same fight came up again when I stood for re-slection in 1892. these same primaries the question of prohibition was to be voted on yes or no in a separate box. While there were 85,000 votes cast for candidates only 50, 000 persons voted on the question of prohibition. This was carried by a ma-

jority of 20,000 or thereabouts. "This expression was sufficient to cause the house in the legislature which was elected to pass a strict prohibitory law patterned after the Maine and lows aws. It was rock ribbed and sweeping. It prohibited the sale of liquors excepstate dispensers and then only for pharmaceulical, mechanical, and medicinal purposes. When this bill came to the senate there were only five days of the session left and all the bartenders were there to defeat it. I saw that the house measure with its absolute prohibition would not do and so taking it as groundwork we fixed it over into what is virtually the present dispensary law, This was passed by the sanate and then by the house in the form of a substitute. This action was taken in December,

"The law provided for a state dispen sary commissioner who was to buy all liquor for the state and provide for its sale by county dispensaries. There are now about seventy-five dispensaries in the state."

Dispensaries Look Like Drug Stores. "A dispensary looks very much like a a man comes in to buy whisky the dis- ribbed prohibition. No liquor could be used. You can't do away with the habit reduced lines.

start the thing off.

"It may seem an easy task to attend to all these details, but I tell you it was the hardest job I ever had on my hands," said Senator Tillman with the air of one who had had hard fights before,

"There was opposition at once in the cities where most of the political opposition toward me was centered. You most of my followers were in the outlyng and country districts and the fellows who belonged to the old ring which had been in control were centered in the cities. They didn't believe that any good could come out of Nazareth and as this was a Tillman measure they went into league with the bartenders and proprietors of blind tigers to obstruct its enforcement. They patronized these fellows and aided

"There was more or less trouble in enforcing the law in the cities, but the system was kept going from July until December, when the legislature met again.

"Now politicians, you know, are the most cowardly people in the world. They are afraid of public sentiment and always try to follow just behind it instead of leading it. But this legislature which had enacted the dispensary law with fear and trembling as an experiment in 1892. in 1893 re-enacted it and made it stronger by amendments which the previous five months had suggested.

"Then in April, 1894, came the Darlington riot and I whipped them and two weeks later the supreme court de-

clared the law unconstitutional. "I at once ordered the dispensers to close the dispensaries, take an account of stock and guard the goods at a reduced salary. The decision of the supreme court was in regard to the law of 1892, and was so muddy and partisan and unreasonable that later, when another case was brought up they made another decision saying what parts of the law were unconstitutional-virtually an explana-tion of their explanation. The whole decision was a reversal of a previous de-cision, for the same court had refused an injunction brought by the barrenders against the law. One old judge who was superanuated was to be retired in July and I had the appointing of his succes sor. Now the dispensary law of 1893, which was stronger than that of 1892, which was declared unconstitutional, hadn't been acted on and I didn't intend

this court should either. So I put it in my pocket and waited.
"The court in its explanation of its explanation, said the only part of the law which was constitutional was one little section which said the state should issue drug store. It is something like a com-bination of a drug store and a bar room. the books said no one should sell liquor There are shelves all around the walls without a license. So, here was a condi-

sold for any purpose legally, by drug stores or any one else.

"The result was that there was a perfect inundation of drunkenness, Saloons ran wide open everywhere. Every crossroads opened up. Liquo almost ran in the streets. Liquor was so free it

The Court Himself Took a Drink. "The court which declared the dispensary lawunconstitutional walked down the street and went openly into a salson and took a drink. I couldn't arrest anyone for my power had been taken away and no sheriff would. The liquor was bad, and drunkeness and debauchery became prevalent that at the meetings throughout the state where I spoke the people would interrupt by crying 'when are you going to open up the dispen-saries? Even the Prohibitionists were sick of prohibition, for here it was simon pure, and admitted that the dispensaries were better.

"So when I had appointed the new supreme judge in July, I opened up the dispensaries under the law of 1893. We got a case brought under the law and the supreme court declared it valid.

"Of course the old oligarchy said it was a party decision by a Tillmanite court, but the Tillmanites had said the same thing about the old court's de-

"So the system ran along and in Dacember a new legislature fresh from the people and elected on the dispensary is-sue, not only did not repeal the law but strengthened it by the metropolitan police law, providing for a change of venue even when the grand jury didn't find a true bill, and for the removal of sheriffs and other officers where they did not do their duty. The machinery for executing the law is now as strong as the inge-

quity of man can devise. "In September, 1895, a constitutional convention met to revise the old constitution. It was not elected on party lines but was composed of men sent there for their ability and the fact that they were representative. This convention wanted to embody the dispensary law just as it stood in the constitution. And here was presented the singular spectacle of one who had been the champion of the law and stood in almost a parental relation to it, laboring with the convention not to

"The reasons I urged were that if it should be done and the supreme court of the United States, which has the omnipotent power to reverse itself, and act the fool, and do

scandalous and reprehensible things generally, should declare it unconstitutional, then we should have another case of absolute prohibition and it would be out of the legislature's power to remedy matters.

"So what the convention did was to give the legislature power to provide for license, or prohibition, or the dispensary system, provided that no dispensary should be open after night or liquor sold

by the drink.
That is the way the question stands in South Carolina today. The bartenders fight it because it destroys their busi-ness and it is hard to enferce in the cities because there is the head center of the opposition to Tillmanites, but opposition is gradually dying out, and when the bartenders can be forced from the state the law will work quite smoothly.

"The chief opponents of the law have been the bartenders and preachers." "The trouble with the dispensary law in South Carolina as with the probibition aw in Kansas, seems to have been in the cities. Do you think it was mostly on account of politics in South Carolina?"

the correspondent asked. "Yes, almost two-thirds of the opposiman measure. Many men said they it had been ratified by three legislatures didn't mind the dispensary law, and and a constitutional convention. He bethought it was a good thing, but bec it was passed by Tillmanites and I enforced it, they wanted to see it fall.

"The quality of whisky down there is purely a political question," said Senstor Tillman, laughing. "The anti-Tillman-ites say dispensary whicky is abominable stuff; the worst liquor they ever put lips to. That it isn't fit for a dog to drink, that they wouldn't drink it if they were to die and all that, but the Till-manites say it is the finest in the

Mrs. Tillman's Comment. "Yes, it's all a matter of politics," said Mrs. Tillman, who was in the room, sharing in the laugh.

"Sometimes the dispensary people would get it ento the antis by taking a bottle with the name of an out of the state firm on it and put dispensary whisky in it," continued Senator Tillman, "The would then give it to the antis to drink and they would say it was fine, that it beat dispensary whisky clear out. dispensary people would then tell them what they had been drinking and have the laugh on them.

"You think then that if Kansas were to adopt the dispensary system it would not be a step backward from prohibition, but a step forward?"

"A long step forward," said Senator Tillman, with great emphasis, "A state which has stood prohibition would thank God for it, as a great improvement.' "What do you think would be the effect

If Kansas were to adopt it?" "It would have the most elevating of ect on the morals of the drinking classes. It would enable them to get stimulants in an orderly, decept, legitimate and open way without having to sneak around a back way, and through dark hallways and up narrow stairs, or to

swear to a lie. "I believe in tighting fire with fire and liquor with liquor. There is no better way to drive out the bartender than with whisky. It is a fact that dispensary whisky will drive out all other kinds. It is better, and it is cheaper. Men who want whisky, and they will have it, as we know, would rather go openly, and in a respectable manner, to get it than to sneak around to some blind tiger or joint and get it, and so those places would lose

their patronage. "The advantage of the dispensary system is that it destroys the bar-room for-

ever. "The difference between our way in South Carolina and yours in Kansus is that we recognize man as a miserable creature. There is a natural opposition to the idea of prohibition. The desire for stimulants is inherent in the nature of man. Some want tes, some take coffee and others want whisky. Ever since the time away back in history when men first found that fermentation would proand a counter across the front end. When tion of absolute uncompromising rock duce alcoholic stimulants, they have been

of ages in a day. You can't legislate away the desire for atimulants you must educate it out. It is not possible to extirpate and destroy, you must reduce and

minimize.
"One of the beauties of the dispensary system is that it does away with treating. You can't buy whicky by the glass or drink. That is the chief evil of the present system. A party of men go into a bar roon and take a drink. Then they pass on down the street and one of them says: 'Come in and have a drink with me. And by the time they have visited three or four bar rooms they are drunk, when that was not their intention in the first place and one drink was probably all any of them cared for or wanted. ..

"There is a danger in the dispensary eystem of getting liquor either too cheap or too dear. If too dear illicit dealers will flourish and if too cheap consump-tion is apt to be encouraged. But there is a golden mean. It can be made cheap enough to make dealing in it unprofitable, and yet not encourage its use as beverage.

How It Would Work in Kapsas.

"Suppose Kansas were to adopt the dispensary system, and that the liquor element should be satisfied with it (ex-cept jointists, of course whose business would be destroyed) and the prohibition sists should not make trouble, would there be any difficulty to enforce the

"Not the slightest in the world. In such a case as that every bartender could be driven from the state." "Does the state dispensary system les-

sen the amount of liquors consumed?"
"Well, there was no way to determine just how much had been consumed be-fore the law went into effect," said Senator Tillman, "and from a fair estimate of that it may be said that only about half as much is used now as under the

old system." Senator Tillman said the system was conducted in South Carolina at a slight profit. The lowest price of whisky under his administration was \$3, but his successor has very greatly reduced the price in order he says to drive out all competition. There has been turned into the state treasury from the dispensaries since they have been running \$240,000 of clear money. This is over and above the \$50,000 appropriated to start the system out as this amount was paid back. The money is used for the

support of the free schools,
Under the law neither habitual drunkards or minors can purchase liquors, and the dispensaries are not open afternight. The dispensers are paid salaries. There are three commissioners in each county to locate and control the dispensaries. Only one man in the state can purchase for the dispensaries and he is the state commissioner. All liquors are chemi-cally tested. Some beers had to be thrown out Senator Tillman said, during his administration because of the pres-

ence of deleterious acids.
Senator Tillman told of his debates last suinmer with Gov. Dickey and St. John, in which he took the side of the dispensary as against prohibition with the one and negatived prohibition with the other. He got the jury, which was composed of prominent men of and near New York, by a vote of 13 to 8 in his discussion with Gov. Dickey, and was beaten by St. John. "So it was a dogfall as far as the juries were concerned," said Senator Tillman, "but while the juries were out I took a hand primary of the audience on prohibition or dis-pensary, and I beat them two to one."

Senator Tillman satd he didn't see how the sentiment of the state of South Carolina could be shown any more strongly in favor of the dispensary system, since | state?" lieves that in about a year all illicit selling except moonshining i nabout three mountain districts will be done

away with. Senator Tillman speaks with a strong southern accent, dropping his r's and using soft a's. He says fo'ce for force and ba'tenda', and wheths. He raises his voice to almost a shrill pitch when very much in earnest. His language is good and his vocabulary varied, uses vernacular expressions frequently and in alluding to his first victory for governor, said he "didn't leave a "grease spot of the opposition."

None could hear him talk and believe the report that he answered Senator Chandler's question in the senate as to what his politics was by saying "I siut no Populist." He uses good English.

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Outpostnt Hoyo Cotorado, 12 Miles From ·Havana Surrenders to Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 10 .- It is announced that 123 wounded insurgents who were picked up on the battlefield at La Cebia are now in the Spanish hospital at San Antonio de los Banos.

The garrison of Hoyo Colarado, consisting of twenty Spanish volunteers, has surrendered to the insurgents, Hoyo Colorado is near Bauts, which is about twelve miles from this city.

Private advices say that in Santiago parents are sending their children off the island to prevent their arrest based en unguarded expressions and violent language against Spain. The Isthmian Cuban organ says that Spain believes that Havana cannot be taken without siege guns.

M'BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

The Retiring President of the Federation of Labor Speaks Highly of his Successor.

Massillon, O. Jan 10-John McBride has written out his formal farewell to the American Federation of Labor. He speaks in generous terms of Samuel Gompers, and reiterates his determination, expressed during the heat of the late convention as follows: "I shall never again either seek or accept official life, or official responsibility in the labor movement; but whenever opportunity occasion demands and pen will be used to aid and relieve suffering humanity and oppressed la-

A Fine New Telescope.

Columbus, O., Jan. 10 .- A telescope today was opened at the state university. New York. It has a 12 inch lens, 16 foot barrel, transit and spectroscope on the model of the Lick observatory, though on-

That Magic Name, Now Strains the Kansas Trump of Fame.

On Fair Topeka Marches He, For Whisky Straight

AND WHISKY FREE.

Flings Out HisCrimsonGonfalon to Lead the Whisky

Forces on, For Resubmission-Good Old Times,-

BEER FOR NICKELS.

Skey for Dimes. Poor Prohibition's in For "Fuss,"

For He Won't Do a Thing to Us.

Topeka is to have a Mystic Brotherhood. This city has been left for the last, and the organizer says that he has organizations in every city of the first class in Kansas. The organization has started out with grips, signs and passwords to overthrow prohibition in Kansas, and, as might be guessed, it originated in Wichita.

An organization is to be made in Topeka tomorrow night. Police Commissioner Charles K. Holliday is looking after the organization in Topeka, and has been circulating petitions to be signed calling a meeting to organize, but the support he has received has not been of the hurricane order and a prominent Topeka re-submissionist says he has not more than a dozen names. But Charlie is hopeful. He says that Topeka will have an organization with 4,000 members. John E. Hoenscheidt, who is the state

organizer and one of the founders of the organization, was in Topeka yesterday. lie came unnersided and he did not stop at one of the big hotels. He canvassed the situation and gave instructions to the leaders here to "get a move on them-selves." He said he would return to Topeka Saturday night and he wanted a a good showing made in this "hotbed of cranks," he called it.
Mr. Hoenscheidt, as might be guessed

from his name, is a German. Long years ago he lived in Topeka and pub-lished a German paper. He went to Wichita and published the Wichita Journal, which was run as a daily paper through the boom. He is a harmless looking individual, with blonde mustache and blue eyes. Like all Wichita people, he alludes to the prohibitory law as a "farce" and an infringement on civil

"We do not say anything about our membership" said Mr. Hoenscheidt to a Journal reporter. "That is we do not tell who our members are but you had better join us and you will find out all you want to know."

"How many members have you in the

"I am not able to say now." "Is it true that you have 50,000 mem-bers as is reported from Wichita?"

"No, it is not true. But we expect to have 125,000 members in the spring. In Wichita we now have 1,700 members and I expect to see the number raised to 5,-000 in the city alone. We have twenty lodges in Bedgwick county and almost 5.000 members in the county now. "Then you expect to organize in the

'Yes, sir; we are going to organize in the country as well as the city, in every school district, but so far we have organized only in one county, Sedgwick. We intend to have sub organizers do that. It is my business to organize in the cities, and that is what I am doing now. We have organizations now in every city of the first class in Kansas. understand that there is a very large membership in Kansas City, Kansas, but I do not know much about any lodge but that to which I belong in Wichita.' "How many organizers have you in

the state?" "We have seven. One for every congressional district, besides myself. I look after the business in the outlying portions of the state." "Who is the organizer in this dis-

trict? "He has not yet been appointed. That will be done after the organization is made here."

"How many members of the next legislature do you expect to secure?"
"At least 84. We will get enough to secure a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. That is what we are after." "Will you take a hand in the election of state officers?"

"Yes of course. When we elect our men to the county conventions as we expect to do, it is natural to suppose that they will elect delegates to the state convontein who will vote for men opposed to the prohibitory law. In that sense we will have something to say about the election of state officers. We will look after things way buck at the beginning, and will see to it that the right men are selected as delegates to the county con-

Mr. Hoenscheidt said this with an easy confident air as if he apprehended no trouble whatever in his secret organization capturing the primaries of all

"Our organization will be a power." continued the organizer. "We are not troubling about the Germans. They are with us, anyhow. The order is being organized among the Americans. We want to get the people who are doubtful. We do not care about the men who have been for resubmission all along because

they are safely on our side. "We carried one election in the state by an organization like this and we can succeed again," continued Mr. Honea-schiedt confidently. "That was in 1882;

that was the way we elected Glick. We had an organization called the Resubmission league all over the state, and the result was that we won. The people were disgusted, but this time we will

were disgusted, but this time we have the law annulled."

Then the organizer talked of Wichita. "I wish the governor would appoint an assistant attorney general in every town. Nothing could be done that would help our organization more. Why in Wichita they summoned 362 witnesses to prove the sale of a single glass of beer. They the sale of a single glass of beer. The were in court twelve days at \$2 day and then the man wasn't convicted. I feel safe in saying that every one of those witnesses has, or join our organization, for they see that the bills will have to be paid by some one and they also see what a farce the law is. Let them appoint assistant at-torney generals, Nothing could suit us better."

The commander of the state organization is C. C. Smith, city clerk of Wichita. Another Wichita man, Frank Burt, is the state secretary, so that the organization may be said to be purely Wichitan, Commander Smith said in a recent in-

"We believe that the prohibitory laws of the state, as enforced, are not only a farce and a political game, but that there is really more liquor confumed than under some system where the traffic can be controlled. We believe that the so-called attempts that are periodically made in Wichita and other cities to enforce the law, and which uniformly fail, create discord and engender an intensely bitter feeling that is exceedingly detrimental to our material welfare. We want to bring prosperity and peace to our state by re-establishing the conditions under which the attainment of such ends is possible. Our candidates will be on the party tickets and my prophecy is that every one of them will be elected."

WILL THERE BE WAR? The British Said to Be Strengthening

Their Venezuela Forces. CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- A special to the Journal from Washington says: The report that the British are strengthening their outposts in Venezuela and advancing into Venezuela is true. have myself received toa private dispatch from there corroborating it" so said Congressman Livingston of Georgia, this after-

He said: "I cannot show you the dispatch; it is private. You can however rely upon it. I called on the Venezuelon minister this morning and asked him to use his influence with Crespo to keep back Venezuelan troops. Should they advance it would precipitate a conflict at once. That would render our Venezuelan commission useless. We would be compelled to back up Venezuela and we would be plunged into war at once."

"You have seen denial of the statement by the British colonial office?" "Yes, but the statement is true never-theless. Unless Great Britain recalls her troops and raduces the outposts to their

former strength, Crespo would be compelled to go to war to prevent a revolu-"My resolution yesterday was not as was a peace resolution.

Boutelle thought, a war resolution-it resolution by calling on President Cleveresolution by calling on President Cleve-land to investigate the report and if true, to demand that Great Britain un-the nation's credit. do what she has done. Should Great Britain refuse war would

result, but I don't think she would refuse Chairman Hitt promises to have my resolution considered immediately. I have suggested that if he likes amend it by inserting a clause calling on President Crespo to hold back troops and so avoid conflict or trouble of any kind with Great Britian till the present situation be set right and our commis-

sion has made its report. TEN DECEIVED WOMEN.

All Demand Separation from Their Husbands, but Some Back Out. The divorce mill was set in revolution this morning in the district court, but it soon ran out of material. Judge Hazeu had intended that ten wronged wives should be avenged, revenged and pacified, but only three of the number accepted his kind offer.

All the cases set for this morning were brought by the gentler sex. The men seem to be able to stand it, but the women cannot brook the woes of mar-

Mrs. Hattie Neeley was one who did am supposed to look after the work in not back out of the trial the cities and the other organizers will after she had brought the suit. She has been married to Charles Neeley for 9 years, but this morning she cast him aside because he no longer supports her. She lives with her father in Boynton's addition.

An old lady shook from nervousness and came nearly fainting while she was testifying about the 'extreme crutestifying about the "extreme cru-elty" of her husband. It was Mrs. Celia B. Lord, of 322 Arter avenue. Judge Hazen's heart was touched by the scene, and he granted the divorce, husband's name is Thomas J. Lord.

The third wife who had the courage to appear was a colored woman, Mra, Emeline Spradley Her husband had abandoned her and she anticipated the divorce by having her name put in the new directory as a widow. The custody of her two daughters is given to her by the decree. William Spradley was her husband. Spradley lives with her children at 1416 Chandier street.

The remaining seven cases were dismissed because the plaintiffs failed to appear and prosecute. Some of them have gone back to live together again, some have left the state, while some, as in the case of Strouse vs. Strouse, did not prosecute because their parents have scruples against divorces. The cases dismissed this morning

were: Mrs. Minnie A. Conner vs C. B. Conner, teamster, 715 Locust street. Mrs. Mollie Haygood vs Wm. Hay-

Mrs. Maggie Blinn vs Wm. H. Blinn, Mrs. Eva I. Diehl vs. Edwin A. Diehl. Mrs. May C. Strouse vs. George L. Strouse.

Mrs, Emma Burling vs. Harry Bur-

On the National Treasury is Turned Back.

Big New York Banks Abandon His Syndicate.

AT LEAST 12 MILLION

Withdrawn From the Gold Syndicate Fund Today.

Meantime, the People Are Coming Forward Bravely.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- A special from New York says: The Morgan bond syndicate has at last been shaken by the withdrawal from it of the Chemical National bank. It is understood that the amount of the bank's subscription was \$3,-000,000. George G. Williams, the president of the bank, said: "Our subscription simply represented those of our depositors and we do not want to tie them up in the uncertainties of the syndicate. We do not wish to stand in the way of

the success of a popular loan. It was reported that the City National and possibly the United States Trust Co. and the Hanover National will follow the lead of the Chemical. The City National has \$10,000,000 gold in its vaults, and its subscription was reported \$5,000,000. The subscriptions of the Hanover National and the United States Trust company were each about \$2,000,000.

The lead of the Chemical National is considered an indication that the sell-ing of the bonds directly to the public

Thirty Millions in Sight. NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- The World says: "This is going to be a great popular loan. The World already has news from small, country national banks of "firm" subscriptions amounting to more than fifteen millions, and of other subscriptions, amounts not specified in the des

patches, which will certainly aggregate fifteen millions more. "This does not touch the national banks of any financial center, small or great. It does not include any of the great banks or bankers. It does not in-cittle any but national banks—no private bankers, no state or savings banks, no trust companies, and no private invest-

trust companies, and no private investors. Yet it represents about one third of
the whole lose, pledged through the
World in a single day.

"Many of the banks responding announce that they already have the gold
in their vanits with which to pay for the
bonds. All of them offer their subscriptions on a 3 per cent basis or at a little

tions on a 3 per cent basis or at a little over 117. "To have the loan subscribed in this way will not only save the government a syndicate profit of twelve or lifteen millions. It will save the government from falling into the clutches of a syndir resolution—it cate. It will make the plain people of the country the nation's creditors. It

> Nothing better than this could happen to the country, nothing that would more directly stimulate patriotism and breed common sense upou all financial issues. "It is obvious now that the people outside the great inancial centers are going to bid for nearly if not quite the whole loan on a 3 per cent bases. It ought to

go to them even should a syndicate bid a fraction higher.

IT IS CERTAIN.

Ex-President Harrison's Marriage to Mrs, Dimmock Settled. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-The Morning Advertiser says positive announcements come from Indianapolis concerning the much-talked of engagement of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmock, and though neither one of the contracting parties will say a word, it is nearly certain that the marriage will take place before Lent. It will be solemnized at Mrs. Dimmock's home and will probably be a very

quiet affair. Won't Say It Isn't So, Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Harrison left for New York this after-noon. His private secretary says he is going there to consult with other attorneys in the California irrigation cases, and thence will go to Washington for the argument in the United States supreme court. His secratary will make no statement regarding the stories that the ex-president is to marry hirs. Dimmock.

RESERVE \$57,000,000.

The Treasury Shorter of Gold Today and More Going Out. Washington, Jan. 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury

Available cash balance, \$179,499,577; gold reserve, \$57,932,164. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-Lazard Freres will export \$150,000 in gold bars tomor

Heldelbach, Ickelhimer & Co., nounce that they will export \$500,000 gold by tomorrow's steamer. It is reported that the amount of gold deposited by Hardy & Harman at the sub-treasury for examination up to date

has reached \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. To Buy Bonds With, of Course. New York, Jan. 10.-3 p. m.-Two hundred thousand dollars in gold coin has been ordered from the sub-treasury by Messrs. Watson & Bro., brokers. It is understood that the gold will not be ex-

ported. The Metropolitan Life Insurance company, through its agent, James L. Herron, has paid me \$375.29 in full upon the Mrs. Artie M. Price vs. Jas. W. Price. tard. David Mustard, 210 Fairchild street.